THE REVULSION AT THE SOUTH.

Additional Indications of the Break Up of the Rebellion.

The Forced Conscription of Troops.

Cotton and Tobacco to be Destroyed Without Compensation.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF PARSON BROWNLOW.

IMPORTANT MILITARY MOVEMENTS. &c.,

The Lynchburg Virginian of the 4th inst. says:

Mr. Edwin De Leon, former editor of the Southern Press
t Washington, but for some years past abroad as Consul
feneral to Egypt, passed through this city yesterday,
with despatches from Europe for our government.

The Lynchburg Virginian has the following in relation

We learn through a gentleman just from Knoxville.
Tenn., that Parson Brownlow is still lying very ill at his
home, and is not expected to recover. His house is
guarded constantly by a detachment of soldiers.

The Columbian Hotel in Richmond was sold last Tues

day for \$189,000. Rev. A. Bosserman, of the Mayo street Universalist shurch, in Richmond, has been arrested on a charge of

Some of the extertioners here have put the article of sye up to \$3 a bushel. What next? Poor people will have to abandon the substitute and fall back on coffie. Among the parties recently arrested in Richmond on a

charge of treason, we also notice the name of a Mr. John ennett hailing from Norfolk. The East Tennessean, published at Knoxville, Tenn., has been suspended.

THE NEW REBEL CABINET.

[From the Richmond Examiner, March 7.]

The report which we mentioned as popular rumor yescarday, of the rejection of Mr. Mallory's nomination by
the Senate, is incorrect, as we understand positively that
President Payls has not as yot sent in any Cabinet nomination whatover. The bill to create the office of Commanding General has proved a source of embarrassment
as between the President and Congress, the former, it is
said, having determined to delay the construction of his
Cabines until the determination of this measure; and, on
the other hand, many members of Congress, doubting
the propriety of passing the bill until the Cabinet is
formed, and the office of Commanding General can be
established without reference to the present political
combinations or the interference of any party influences
whatever.

Charard Lee was expected to arrive in Richmond year.

General Lee was expected to arrive in Richmond yes General Lee was expected to arrive in Richmond yes terday, having been summoned here, it is understood, by President Davis. He is named for the office of Command ing General, should the appointment be committed (the Kreenitz School of the Committed of the Research

* THE REDEL CONCRESS. SENATS. THURSDAY, March 5, 1862.

COMPENSATION OF IMPERENCE OF CONGRESS.

Mr. BARRWELL, of S. C., from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill for the compensation of members of Congress, allowing each Senator, representative or delegate, the sum of \$2,500 per year, and miteage at the rate of twenty cents per mile; the President of the Senate to receive the compensation allowed him by law as Vice-President of the Confederate States, and the Speaker of the House of Representative double that of representative or Senator. The bill also provides for the deduction of the amount per diem for each day's absence of any member, unless such absence is occasioned by the sickness of the member or some one or more of his family.

isamily.

Mr. Gudham, of Texas, moved to amend the bill, striking 2ut \$2,500 and inserting \$3,000, the amount allowed in the aid United States Congress, which was adopted—ayes 11, noes 8.

Mr. Bershirt moved to strike out that part of the bill deducting the per diem for absences, which created some discussion, and was finally withdrawn, and the clause was made to read in effect, "if absent without leave." The bill was then read a third time and passed.

COMPENSATION OF OFFICER BO YIME SINATE.

Mr. BARSWELL made another report from the Finance committee for the compensation of officers of the Sente, the amounts being in blank, the committee having been unable to agree on that subject. The blanks were filled so that the compensation of the respective officers would be as follows:—

| 2,000 per annum | 2,000 per rgeant at Arms.

Oorkeeper.

1,500 per annum
assistant Doorkeeper.

1,206 per annum
The page of the Senate to receive two dollars per day
luring the continuance of the session.
The bill was then passed,
The Senate then wont into executive session.

TAUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Bover introduced Mr. Aver, of S. C., who took the

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. DAVIS, of Miss., rose to a question of privilege. In the report made of yesterday's proceedings, the reporter of the Examiner made him say that the Southern gonfederacy was not able to indemnify the citizens. He had said the contrary, and had expressed himself as sustaining the bill reported by the Chairman of the Military Committee, also the report of that committee authorizing the Committee on the Addictary to recort a bill receiving

the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill providing for compensation.

ADDOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Mr. ROYSTON presented the following resolution:—
Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives. That the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate adjourn the respective houses of Congress on Monday, the Jist day of March, 1852, at twelve o'clock M. Mr. KENNER, of Is., moved that the resolution lie on the table, which was agreed to.

ARMY BILL.

the table, which was agreed to.

Mr. PRYOR introduced a bill fixing the rank and pay of adjutants and first sergeants. Referred.

MR. PRIOR LAW. RULES OF THE MOUSE.

Mr. CHARMLISS introduced a memorial on the subject of pensions. Referred.

Mr. Russell gave notice that he would, at some future time, move to amend the rules of the House.

FORTMATRIS.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution that the Committee on Post Offices and Post Reads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to prevent the appointment, as postmasters, of persons between eighteen and forty-five years of ago, where the compensation is under seventy-five dollars per annum; but such appointment shall be made with reference to those persons who by bodily infirmity, age or sickness, are exempt from antiliary duty.

by bodily infirmity, age or sickness, are exempt from emilitary duty.

The object of the mover of the bill was mainly set forth in the bill as it read. He wished to cut of from the benefit of the exemption law many persons, able-bodied and active young men, who sought these offices, come of which paid but ten dollars a year, only for the purpose of escaping military duty. In these offices, where so little exertion was required, persons could be placed who were unfit for the field, or, if necessary, some of the noble women of our country could be looked to to perform these duties. The bill was referred to the Postal Committee.

BURNING OF COTION AND TORACCO.

to the Postal Committee.

BURNING OF COTTOR AND TOBACCO.

The unfinished business of yesterday now came up in order, being the consideration of the bill introduced by Mr. Foote, of Tenn., providing for the burning of cotton and tobacco, and the substitute offered by the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Barksmall, of Miss., desired, before the vote was taken on his amendment, which was the first in order, to amend it further, as its effect would be partially destroyed by the last amendment adopted by the House.

Mr. Garriell objected.

The amendment of Mr. Barksdale being put to the vote was defeated.

The amendment of Mr. Barksdale being put to the vote was defeated.
The question new recurring on the substitution of the report of the Military Committee for the original bill,
Mr. These called the yeas and nays.
The substitute was adopted—yeas 66, nays 13.
Mr. Gardining called the ayes and noes on the passage of the substitute, which was passed—yeas 70, nays 19.
Mr. Miller new introduced the resolution from the Military Committee, that the bill be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, who shall inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill providing for the compensation of Loyal citizens whose coltm. tobucco and other property shall be descrayed by military authority, by the neners thereof, or otherwise, to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy

be descroyed by military authority, by the brones thereof, or otherwise, to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy
Mr. Grav, of Texas, moved to amend by striking out "inquire into the expediency of," and instruct the committee to report a bill for the purpose above named.
Mr. REND, of Kentucky, called the ayes and noes.
The amendment was agreeded,—year 36, mays 45.
Mr. KRENDR suggested the propriety of referring the subject to the Committee of Ways and Means instead of the Judiciary. It was smineatly connected with the subject of finance, and all such proporly belonged to the Committee of Ways and Means.
Mr. MILES SAID it was not optional on his part. He had been instructed by the Military Committee to move its reference to the Judiciary Committee.
Mr. Connab beposit would not be referred to that committee. He knew very well what their report would be. Reier it to any other committee, he did not care what, so it did not go te that one.
Mr. GARDINSHER moved to lay the motion on the table. Agreed to—yeas 51, nays 19.
Mr. Swann, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill regulating the granting of passports, and substituted in lieu of the bill referred to another bill, which provides that any passport granted to persons going from the Confederate States to foreign countries shall be given by the Secretary of State, and shall not be effective unless signed by that officer and have attached the seal of his office.

Mr. Parkins and that the original bill embraced three propositions—one relating to the granting of passports to solders going to or from our camps, one to civilians within our lines, and the other relating to these primes geting to fergen countries. The committee had adopted

this in preference, as special action was called for in the

this in preference, as special action was called for in the premises.

The bill was postponed and made the order of the day for Saturday, at one o'clock.

Mr. Foors, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported that they had had under consideration a bill to send commissioners to represent the Confederate States in the Industrial Exhibition to be held at London in the year 1862. They reported back the same, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and that the bill lie on the table.

He reported also that the committee had under consideration the resolution requesting the President to communicate to the House any information he may possess concerning certain foreign vessels in the Chesapeake buy at this time, and whether they are here for the purpose of exporting certain foreign vessels in the Chesapeake buy at this time, and whether they are here for the purpose of exporting certain, tobacce and other articles from the Confederate States. The committee report, as an amendment, "if he deem it not incompatible with the public interest," which amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FOOR also reported back a bill which had been referred to the committee for the sending of additional commissioners to foreign governments, and was instructed by the committee to request that the same be considered immediately in secret session.

The doors were accordingly closed, and, without respending, the House adjourned.

DESTRUCTION OF THE COTTON AND TO BACCO CEOPS BY THE GOVERNMENT.

[From the Richmond Examiner March 7.]

Congress passed yesterday a substitute for the original bill offered by Mr. Foote, of Tennesse, to authorize the destruction of cotton, tobacce, and other property in military emergencies. We have obtained the following copy of the bill as finally passed:—

ABLL TO FROWING FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF COTTON, TORACCO, AND OTHER PROPERTY, WHEN THE SAKE SHALL BE ABOUT TO FALL INTO THE HANDE OF THE RENEW!

Be it enacted by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That it shall be the duty of all military commanders in the service of the Confederate States to destroy all cutton, tobacco, or other property, that may be useful to the enemy, if the same cannot be safely removed, whenever, in their judgment, the said cotton, tobacco, and other property is about to fall into the hands of the enemy.

Congress.

It will be seen that the question of the compensation of owners of the property destroyed is cut off; but it is understood that it is not positively determined by this special act, and may, of course, be the subject of future legislation.

special act, and may, of course, be the subject of tractic legislation.

The amount of cotton liable to destruction, it is said, amount to much more than fice per cent of the entire crop. The great built of it is still on the plantations, or at distant villages and depots, far removed from the enemy's armies or guiboats. The same may be said of to-baces. Removal of the crops is, of course, in all cases, preferable to burning; and at all exposed points arrangements should be set on foot to remove the produce at the first intimation of danger.

ments should be set on foot to remove the produce at the first intimation of danger.

COTTON AND TOBACCO.

[From the Day Book, March 6.]

A firm, unwavering and unalterable determination on the part of the government and people of the Confederate States to consign to the devouring element every pound of cotton or tobacco which may be in danger of falling into the hands of the theiring Yankees, is calculated to produce a moral effect upon the world, which at this time can hardly be appreciated. A people resolved to be free, and to maintain their national integrity at all hazards, whother they involve the less of life or of property, have already struck a blow at the enemy which subsequent disasters can never counteract. No better evidence of the spirit of resistance which animates the hearts of the Southern people is his contest can be afforded than the destruction, when necessary, of those starles, upon which, to a great extent, the prosperity of the mest powerful nations of the earth depends. Lat the kingdoms of Europe be convinced that even in the improbable event of Southern subjugation by the Lincoln despotism, their commercial and manufacturing interests are to be prostrated, and all hopes of roile to their starving millions, based upon the roconstruction of the American Union, will vanish for ever. No statesman has every yet imagined, that any considerations but those of interest, would move the sovereigns of Europe to the recognition of the Confederate States. We have reason to believe that the Lincoln government has thus far asceceled in inducing the manefacturing countries of Europe to the recognition of the Confederate States. We have reason to believe that the Lincoln government has thus far asceceled in inducing the manefacturing countries of Europe to the recognition of the Confederate States.

Southern ports to the commerce of the world, inefficient and irregular bleckades have been unwillingly tolerated by the markine Powers. The tone of the Northern press indicates the expectations thus created.

GOVERNOR BROWN'S COTTON LETTER. The Governor of Georgia has published a letter to dis smale the people of the planting States from seeding cot ton during this year:—

Hon, Lixton Strephens:

DEAR Sin—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, in which you ask my views, for publication, "upon the necessity of greatly increasing our next ton, "upon the necessity of greatly increasing our cotton

the epenny's country nor from tereign nations, we have to depend upon the productions of our own territry for all the provisions necessary to supply our people at hem, including our siaves, and to sustain our armies in the field.

The crop of the past year was aliquidant for all these purposes; but it must not be forgotien, that we had it our possession a large portion of Kentucky and all of Tennesco, which is the great crain producing portion of the confederacy, and from which the army supplies have been chiefly drawn. Mest of Kentucky is now overrun by the enemy, and they have control of alarge portion of Tonnesces. We still have the magnificent valley of Doc river; but vast sacrificate with the mental of the confederacy, and from which we cannot roly another year on either Kentucky or Tonnesces or egotos. Should this effort be successful, we cannot roly another year on either Kentucky or Tonnesces or egotos. Should this effort be successful, we cannot roly another year on either Kentucky or Tonnesces fore, a very heavy portion of which we cannot army could have been subsisted this year without army which we now have in the field, and the reinforcements which we are able to bring in very sorn, and which are being enlisted for the war, we can confice oursolves within the limits of the cotton and tobacco States, which should raise only grain, and defy the combined Union forces for years to come, if we can furnish the army with the necessary supply of provisions. But our men cannot fight unless we can feed them and support their families at home. Has the God of Nature biaseed us with the means of doing this? Unquestionably He has, if we do not abuse and pervert this blessing. There are productive lands enough in the cotton States, now in a high state of cultivation, to supply every demand of the people and the army, and slaves enough to cultivate them, and make all the provisions we need, whilst almost the entire white male population, subject to military duty, can be placed under arms of the transfer of the pro

years, if put upon the market together. What causes cotton now to bring over thirty dollars per hundred in New York? The answer is plain, it is the scarcity of the supply. Suppose, however, the crop of two years were now thrown upon the markets of the world, what would it be worth in one month? Most probably not ten dollars per hundred. There is, therefore, in my opinion, no money to be made to the planter by the production of the new crop.

But if the war continues provisions of all kinds must be high, and refrain crop will, in all probability, commend more clear meney to the planter than the sear patriotic impulse, and by planter divest himself of early patriotic impulse, and by planter divest himself and family, in grain, of such vagetables as are useful in raise. We should plant at least doubte the usual crop of Indian corn, as this is the most important gran crop. We should also plant a very large potato crop, especially the yam. General Marion and his men, when other products, and plant a very large potato grant freedom's bathood them can be raised with comparatively little labor. If we have the satisfaction of them can be raised with comparatively little labor. If we have the satisfaction of them can be raised with comparatively little labor. If we have the satisfaction of them can be raised with comparatively little labor. If we have the satisfaction of the sati

the doct of that giveriment cannot be calculated by hundreds of millous of deliars, it will reach one or more billions. The tax necessary to pay the interest upon the delt and to pay the ordinary expenses of the government will be greater than the people of the Northcan bear. Hence, the credit of the government must fail, and with the prostration of its credit its military operations must cease. Their only hope is to conquer us during the year, and take all our property to pay the vast debt, which they never expect to be able to pay, and to indemnify them for their exertions in subducing us. If we plant a cotion crep, and fail in our supply of provisions, they will realize their hopes, and the planter must lose not only his cotton, but his plantation, with all his other property, and the liberties of himself and his posterity. Can it be possible that any intelligent patriot will be guilty of the madress and folly (not to say disloyalty to our cause) of contributing to the ruin of his country for the mere chance of adding a few dollars to his fortune.

Lat him who persists, under these circumstances, in the culture of cotton this year, and, with a view to large profits, refuses to do all in his power to produce a supply of provisions for another year, beware lest impartial history should hold him as justly obnoxious to the charge of disloyalty to the South as it does the distiller, who, for money, is destroying the crop of the past year, and leaving addiers' wives and children to cry for bread, while he converts it into strong drink, with which our armies are demoralized, our efforcs disgraced, and our soldiers degraded.

Until the precent crisis in our affairs is past, I trest the good people of this State will put their scal of condemnation slike upon the destruction of the precent grain crop, and the production of another exton crop. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WHAT THE REBELS THINK OF OUR MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

[From the Richmond Examiner, March 7.]

That misfortunes are often blessings in disguize is a proverb of many languages. These lately suffered by the Southern Confederacy, in one essential point, crygially illustrate its truth. At the end of this war we may look back on Fishing Creek, Dranesville, Reanoke, Henry and Deneison as the true causes of our salvation.

Had not the Northern army made these general movements in midwinter, the people and the government would have lounged through the apring as they did through the winter and the autumn, and the opening of the true campaign would have found us with haif an army. Had not the impatience of the Northern people and the pressure of the European cabinets forced the hand of McCleilan, and had he been also assemble and arrange his troops and stores in the position he desired, without a conflict to arouse the attention of the Southern people to what very going on, our condition in April and May would have been tenfold more dangerous than it was is. The disasters we have suffered are mortifying to us and exhibitate our enemies; but they have startled without crippling the confederacy. Had it lain still two months more, with the army deviating daily under the furiough system, disgousted with the inaction of stationary camps, while the government was squabbling with the generals, and the people anking into indifference, we would have been overrun between the 15th of April and the 1st of May.

the government was squabbling with the generals, and the people amking into indifference, we would have been overrun between the 15th of April and the 1st of May.

Fortunately for us, the Northern government was unable to wait. Fortunately, its first movements accured success on the footiers, while the season funcapacitated their armies from attaining great results in consequence of those victories. The facts that have put the United States beside themselves with frantic joy have had an effect equally powerful, though of a different description on the people of the confideracy. Never has a resurrection been more consiste. Every man, in and out of place, was satisfied by these events that he must take part in the genmon deience if he desired to escaparing. The army is no longer dominished by furiouslis. Its ranks are rapidly filling. The volunteers of twelve months have nearly all recollated, and those who have not done so will be ferced to it. New regiments and companies arise like the harvest that Cadinus sowed, It afts are decreed, without hesitation, by all the States, and the advocate of conscription no longer preaches in the deset. If the government has the capacity to which that it will have that force under its command before the Northern troops can make any considerable advance towards the heart of the Southern territory.

Those claiming to be exempt will also report the claim to or cause of such exemption.

An sot of the Legislature, passed on the 5th of February, 1882, provides:—'If any person liable to military duty shall fail to have his name enrolled by the officer appointed for that purpose for ten days after the notice or proclamation requiring such shrollment shall have been placed or published in two or more public places in his ward or magisterial district, he shall, unless there be a sufficient excuse for such failure, be carelled or drafted among the first levies to be drawn from such county or corporation." The Adjutant General's order of the 13th says.—'Felling in this—the enrollment of their names—the penalty imposed by law will be strictly enforced.' The notice requiring such enrollment has been duly posted. The resent law makes a new enrollment necessary, and clitrons are required, although their names are new enrolled, to report themselves again for enrollment. District No. 1 includes all persons living north of High street and north of South. They will report to Lieutenaat James G. Bain, at the Fortsmouth Savings institution.

District No. 2 inchoices all persons living south of High street and north of South. They will report to Lieutenaat B. R. Warren, at the intersection of Crawford and King streets.

District No. 3.—All persons living south of South Street.

B. S. Warren, at the intersection of Crawford and King streets.
Durict No. 3.—All persons living south of South street, including Newtown and Gosport, will report to Jos. H. Hobody, Commissioner of the Revenue.
District No. 4 is beinglied by the city of Portsmouth, New Mill Creek, the Southern branch and Ivey's branch, All persons living in this district will report to Lieutenant Merchant Creekmur, at Deep Creek.
District No. 6 is bounced by Ivey's branch, Elizabeth liver, Nansemend county and river, and the city of Portsmouth. All persons living in this district will report to Wm. J. Nicholana, at the intersection of County and Chestnut streets.

By order of A. B. BUTT, Colonel,

A. B. BUTT, Colonel, Commanding Seventh Regime

THE NEW MILITARY GOVERNOR OF NOR-

THE NEW MILITARY GOVERNOR OF NOR-FOLK.

SPECIAL ORDERS—NO. 47.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORPOLE, NORPOLE, NORPOLE, NA. March 5, 1862.

I. Lieut. Colonel Edward Cantwell, Twoifth regiment North Carolina troops, is hereby appointed Civil and Military Governor of the District composed of the cities of Norfolk and Portamouth and the surrounding country to the distance of ten miles from said cities.

II. First Lieut, W. A. Parham, Forty-first regiment, it from the control of the cont

By command of Major General HUGER.

8. S. Anderson, Assistant Adjutant General.

ARMS FOR THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY—
THE BLOCKADE RUN.
[From the Richmond Enquirer, March 5.]
In consequence of the interruption of the mails from New Orleans we have not laid before our readers some late proofs of the entire hefficiency of the Liscoln blockade. Within one week two steamers, laden with munitions of war, coffee, merchandise, &c., entered Confederate ports in that vicinity, and four more have passed out.

ade. Within one week two steamers, laden with munitions of war, coffee, merchandiso, &c., entered Confederate ports in that vicinity, and four more have passed out.

The steamers which ran in were the Victoria and the Miramon, both from Havana—both ineffectually pursued by the bleckaders—each of which brought 25,000 pounds of powder and a number of rifles.

The trip of the Victoria was a very eventful one, as she encountered a severe norther which almost foundered her, damaging her machinery so badly that her first escape seemed almost providential. Escaping this danger she ran in the track of some federal cruisers, but, burning hard coal, making no smoke, she managed to clude them, though finally discovered, as after events proved. She sailed on the 7th of February, and on the night of the 12th approached her destination, which was Fort Livingston, below New Orleans. The water being very sheal, and the beat heavily laden, she struck to the bar, about two or three miles distant from the fort. Here she remained until next morning at eight o'clock, when a Yankee armed vessel bore down rapidly upon her, until about one fulls distant, where she stuck, and commenced firing shot and shell at the Victoria, which diversion she indulged in from eight o'clock A. M., until half-past five P. M., firing in all 283 shots from rifled gaus, at that short range, only three of which struck.

One shell penetrated a bag of coffee, above the powder stowed in the hold, to within two inches of the kegs, but did not burst. Had it done so, that powder wend never have served to entertain the Yankee invaders, as it now will. The passengers and craw took to the boats and escaped to the fort, two miles distant, where they were kindly received by the officers of the fort.

At 5½ P.M. the enemy's boat suddenly retired but returned at daylight with two others of lighter draught; but during the night, by the use of lighters, the Victoria was taken in with her cargo under the guns of the fort.

The Niramon was also chased but not fired upon, es

THE REBEL FEARS FOR WELDON.

THE REBEL FEARS FOR WELDON.

[From the Richmond Examiner, March I.]
We call upon our authorities to have a strict eye to
Weldon. A large steamer left Newport's News yesterday
afternoon, loaded with troops, supposed to be destined
for Hatteras, to reinforce Burnside. Burnside may make
a diversion towards Suffolk, or some other point, but he
no doubt designs to march a large force against Weldon,
and get possession of that great railroad centre. At all
events it will bear close watching. Should the vancals
appear at that point let us be ready to give them a warm
reception.

REBEL NEWS FROM THE WEST. [Telegrams to the Norfolk Pay Book.] [Telegrams to the Norfolk Pay Book.]

A match dated Memphis, March 3, 1862.

Leibbitts, who drnished a Union flag to the federals at Fayetteville, Arkanses, and pointed out leading secessionists and their property at the place, had been arrested by our troops and brought to Van Buren in irons last Friday.

Late alvices from Clark and

Late atvices from Clarksville, stare that the week be-fore there was a fight at Boston Monatain.

Latest a vices from New Madril represent the federal army, twenty thousand strong, within two days' march of that pace. There was skirmishing on Saturday be-tween the advanced guard of the enemy, consisting of one thousand cavalry, and two hundred men under Gen.

agreet to whip the federals when they attack them there.

Late advices from Nashville report only three Union flags flying there. The Lincoln soldiers are represented as being much surrised and chagrined on account of the little sympathy exhibited by the citizens.

Captain Morgan captured ninety federals on Thursday night. The federal pickets are killed or captured. Federal pickets have now extended their operations to Frank-lin, twenty miles south of Nashville.

There was a skirmish at Savannah, near Eastport, on Friday. Eighteen federals from the gunboats were killed, and only four killed on our side.

General Johnston is failing back to a convenient supporting distance from Charleston road.

A battle is expected with the federals at Boston Mountain every day.

Mannus, March 4, 1862.

A battle is expected with the federals at Boston Mountain every day.

Memens, March 4, 1862.

A report from New Madrid on Saturday states that the federal army was only thirty miles off, and advancing their guard only five miles. No fight yet.

The federals at Nashville are conducting themselves with marked propriety. All Confederate soldiers on furlough are being arrested.

A company belinging to Colonel Bath's regiment was arrested on Thursday while crossing the river, making their way home. The company was torty strong. But few stores are open.

There were two federal flags flying—one from the Capitol and the other from the Court House.

No arrests have been made of private citizens.
Reinforcements are rapidly coming forward for the defence of the Mississippi Valley.

General Johnston has failen back to Decatur.

THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE,
On the 26th ult. this body had not been able to obtain
a quorum at Memphis.
General Washington Barrow, of Nashville, a member
of the Tennessee Legislature and a prominent leader in
the Southern cause, was arrested by the Yankees, at his
residence in Edgesteld, immediately after their arrival
there. We presume he has been forwarded to Fort Lagayette, the Yankee Bustile for political prisoners.

NEWS FROM TENNESSEE. The Memphis Avalanche of the 27th ult. says the Confederate cavalry force, which had been stationed at Paris ever since the Fort Henry affair, left there on the 26th, and it was reported and believed the federals were advancing upon the town.

THE REBEL ARMY IN TENNESSEE FALLING BACK.

The army under General A. Sidney Johnston, says the Georgia Cenfrideract of March 4, is falling back from Murfreesboro', Tannessee, to Decatur, Alabama, as we intimuted day before yesterday. We do not look upon this with any degree of alarm or special concern whatever. It is not because we are unable to hold Murfreesboro', or many other places between there and Decature, but of choice, as: we predict the fruits of this judicious movement will be manifest to every one in due season, when all will acknowledge and approve it. If the enemy will only attempt to follow, it is all we ask.

Espenscheid, 118 Nassau street, Will issue the Spring Style for Gentlemen's Hats this day (Saturday), March 5.

A Pure Tobacco—Yellow Bank Tobacco, Goodwin's Pure Yellow Bank Tobacco, Free from all impurities, for sale by all toos no and segar dealers, and at wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER, 207 Water street.

Photographic Albums for Cartes de Vi-site.—Large variety manufactured by A. DowLing, 66 and 67 Nassau street.

Giorious Triumph.—Mrs. S. A. Allen 1s daily receiving testimonials as to the wonderful virtues of her World's Hair Restores and Hair Dressing. They have no equals, and a guarantee goes with every bottle. Depot, 166 Greenwich street, near Fullon.

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

The Progress of the War-Important Message of the President-The Capture of Leesburg-The Pursuit After General Price-Map of the Important Points Along the Mississippi River-Late News from Europe, &c., &c., &c.

The mail steamship Northern Light, Captain Tinkleaugh, will leave this port to-morrow, at noon, for

will close at half-past ten o'clock to-morrow morning. The New York Herald-Edition for the Pacific-will Union Armies in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arture of Leesburg, Va., by the Union forces under Colonel Geary, and precipitate flight of the Rebel Troops; An increating account of the Pursuit of General Price, with a Map showing the route taken, and the important points on the Mississippi River; The Important Message of the President on the Emancipation Question; An Abstract of the new Tax bill reported to Congress; Late and Interesting News from Europe: Full Account of the late Prize Fight in England between Joe Goss and Wm. Ryali, and a va-

riety of other interesting news.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents. Official Drawings of Sturray, Eddy & Co. s'Kantucky and Missouri State Lotterier.

Emercory. Extra Chass 113—March 8, 1862.

57, 51, 15, 73, 60, 39, 76, 44, 63, 65, 49, 55.

EMBRYOGKY. CLASS 114—March 8, 1862.

52, 3, 31, 41, 14, 43, 26, 28, 75, 71, 4, 68.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY. EDDY & 60c., Covington, Kr., or St. Louis, Mo.

Official Drawings of the Kentucky and Circulars sont by addressing

Minimum A. (19. 22. 66. 9. 35. 40. 41. 62. 62. 64. 8. 11. 64. 65. 65. 74. 60. 12. 64. 8. 51. 65. 10. 22. 56. 9. 35. 40. 41. 62. 61. 62. 63. 64. 8.

Prizes Cashed in all Legalized Lottories. nformation given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, 19 Wall treet, up stairs.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wigs, the best in the world, wholesale and retail, and the dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—The Best in the world; harmless, reliable and instantaneous. Sold and ap-plied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond steret.

Beautiful Complexion .- Laird's Bloom outh or Liquid Pearl, for preserving and beautify lexion and skin. Sold at all druggists. Winant's Indian Liniment is a Sure

Trusses.—Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Trusses, Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Ele-vator—a superior article. No. 2 Vesey street, Astor House, opposite the church.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Suspensory Bandages, Shoulder Braces.—Drs. GLOVER & THORNE. No. 4 Ann street, under Barnum's.

Marsh's Radical Cure Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces and Suspensory Bandages, cor ner of Ann street and Broadway, under Barnum's Museum. The Great Pile Remedy.—If You Are troubled with bloeding, blind or itching piles, use Dr. Witmer's Pile Suppository. It is a certain and a permanent cure. Agent, 1st Bowery.

Married.

HAGRMAN-VAN PERT.—On Wednesday, March 5, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. P. Knov, Mr. J. F. HAGRMAN, of New Brunswick, N. J., to Miss Mary Ans, daughter of Peter Van Pelt, Esq., of Dutch Kills, L. I.

Kills, L. I.

MEGARDE—Arwaiz.—In the city of Havana, Cuba,
the 29th of January, by the Consul General of the Unit
States, Robert W. Shufeidt, Esq., Mr. Aloozo Megarez
Philadelphia, to Miss Many A. Atwaiz, eldest daughter
Wm. C. Atwell, of New York city. Died.

ALVORD.—On Friday evening, March 7, after a lingering illness, ALONZO A. ALVORD, in the 60th year of his

Actions—On Friday evoluting and a fingle ing liliness, Alonzo A. Alvonio, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the Church of the Transfiguration, in Twenty-ninth street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Brenns.—On Saturday evening, March 8, James Burne in his 32d year.

His friends are invited to attend the tuneral, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock. From the corner of 117th street and Third avenue,

Brenn.—At Hoboken, on anday, March 9, Marr R. wife of James K. Brun, and daughter of the late Valentine Weekes, in as 31st year of her age.

The friends—at those of the family are respectfully invited to a few from her late residence, 23 Union place, the Monday and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at two process of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at two process of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at two process of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at two process of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 517 Greenwich street.

His ox.—On Sunday, March 9, Euzamen, daughter of

wich street.

Histor.—On Sunday, March 9, Edzamern, daughter of John and Jane Hiscox, aged 7 months and 15 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon. At two o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 174 Spring

HARRISON.—On Saturday, March S, ELLEN, wife of Robart Harrison, of county Sligo, Ireland.
The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from St. Mary's Catholic church, West Hoboken, N. J., this (Monday) morning, at eleven

to attend the funeral, from St. Mary's Catholic church, West Hoboken, N. J., this (Monday) morning, at eleven o'clock.

California papers please copy.

John son. New Lebanon, Columbia county, N. Y., on Saturday, January 18, after a short illness, Romer J. John ton, son of Mary and the late Robert John ton, in the 29th year of his age.

Kasse.—On Saturday, March 8, Hermann H. Kasser, aged 38 years and 2 months.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, No. 15 Macdongal street, corner of Vandam. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

KENNE.—On Sunday, March 9, EMMA ELIZABERI, daughter of Samuel K. M. and Sophia Keyner, aged 5 years, 2 months and 15 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 252 West Forty-third street, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

Lavy.—On Saturday, March 8, Alexander Lavy, in the 6th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 140 West Twenty-second street, at ten o'clock this (Monday) morning.

Moskoz.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on-Friday, March 7, Cap

attend the funeral, from his late resistence, No. 140 west Twenty-second street, at ten o'clock this (Monday) morning.

Monros.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on-Friday, March 7, Cap tain Jons Monros, of Seventh Company, National Guard N. Y. S. M., in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, members of the Seventh (G) Company and of the regiment generally, are invited to attend the funeral, in citizens' dress, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, from the New England Church, Rev. W. R. Tompkins, South Ninth street, Brooklyn, E. D., without further invitation.

Mennay.—On Friday, March 7, Whilles Mennay. M. D., in the 72d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 3t. Francis Xavier church, Sixteenth atrect, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock. His remains will be taken thence to Calvary Cemetery.

McDivitz.—On Saturday, March 8, Jonn H. McDivitz, eldest son of John and Catherine McDivitt, aged 18 years, 3 months and 13 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 225 Delancy street, without further notice.

Philadelphia papera please copy.

McKrow.—On Sunday, March 9, Jonn Henny, son of Archibald and Eliza McKeon, aged 1 year, 3 months and 26 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to at-

Chibaid and Mira McRoon, aged I year, 3 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 484 Hudson street.

Math. 87.—On Sunday, March 9, George H. Mallony, from the residence of his parents, 484 Hindson street.

Mall My.—On Sunday, March 9, Gronge H. Mallony, aged 35 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, as five o'clock, from the residence of his brother, J. H. Mallory, 97 South Fifth aftect, Brocklyn, E. D.

Ninger.—On Saturday, March 8, daughter of Robert and Erkabeth Nugent, aged 3 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from No. 775 Roosevelt street.

O'BHEN.—On Sunday, March 9, GRORGE, son of the late Francis O'Brien, Esq., aged 25 years.

Notice of funeral will be duly given.

PETIT.—On Saturday, March 8, MARTHA J., wife of Stephen B. Petiti, and daughter of Minnie Suydams, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, Gates avenue, near Broadway, Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

POWELL.—Suddenly, on Bunday noon, March 9, Harry C. Lvon Powest, oclys on of William J. and Neilie F. Powell, aged 6 months and 9 days.

The faneral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, at twee 'clock, from 172 South Third street, corner of Seventh, Brooklyn, E. D. The relatives are friends are respectfully invited to attend.

PURNEL.—On Sunday morning, March 9, Marta Loursa Purstals, wife of James E. Purnell, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Quanty.—On Sunday morning, March 2, after a lingering illness, Sakuat Quanty, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 238 Schermerhorn atreet, Brooklyn, on Tossday afternoon, at two o clock, without further invitation.

Rocket.—On Sunday, March 9, Joanya, wife of Patrick Rourke and daughter of the late James O'Mears.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, at half-past eight o'clock, from 259 West Thirty-fourth street, to St. Peter's Church, where a requiem mass will be celebrated, thouse to Calvary Cometery.

RICH.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday morning, March 8, Captain Henry Brent, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the Episcopal church, Greenwich. The New Haven cars leave Twenty-seventh street at a quarter past twelve, and returning leave Greenwich at half-past three P. M. Carriages will be in readiness at the form of the article of the carri

see Haven cars leave I wenty seventh street at a quarter past twelve, and returning, leave Greenwich at half-past three P. M. Carlagos will be in readiness at the depot on the arrival of the cars.

Samms.—On Friday morning, March 7, Emma Jams, youngest daughter of Ebenezer G. and Mary E. Sammis, aged 5 years, 11 months and 13 days.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 64 South Fitth street, Brooklyn, E. D. The friends are invited to be pfesent.

SMITH.—On Saturday, March 8, Bamoiri Smith, the belowed wife of James Smith, in the 25th year of her ago. The relatives and acquaintances of the family, and those of her father, Paul McGinn, are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 330 Eighth avenue, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, without for their notice.

Stanie.—On Sanday, March 9, Carnenne, youngest daughter of Robert and Mary Sharpe, aged 9 months.

The triends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 50 Douglas street, Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

SMITH.—On Sunday morning, March 9, at two o'clock, Elizanam Nelle, wife of Heary Smith, aged 29 years, notive of Killyleagh, county Down, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, No. 103 East Twonty-Afth street, between Social and Third avenues. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

WILLIAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 8, at the residence of his father-in-law, Charies Machesney, Jone Y. WILLIAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 8, after a short illness, William Envastence, Java street, Greenpoint, L., on Saturday, March 8, Casan Wurrs, aged 70 years.

Her friends and those of her nieces, Elizabeth and Sarah Wood, and of Mrs. and Or. Husband, are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Ascousion, Ke

Nent street, Greenpoint, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

WESTERVIELD.—On Saturday, March 8, after a short illness, William Ebward, infant son of Joseph H and M. G. Westerfield, aged 8 months and 8 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 122 East Fourteenth street, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GOOD ONE,

MY NAME AINT WILLIAM?

MY NAME AINT WILLIAM, SIR.

OHI I THOUGHT WILLIAM, SIR.

I HEARD THEM CALL YOU BILL STICKER,

EVERYBODY LAUGHING,

CROWDS IN CONVULSIONS,

DEMAND INCREASING!

SO HUMOROUS

AND IRRESISTIBLE,

WHO'S THE AUTHOR?

Is heard about the great thing of

the ceason, THE BILL POSTER'S DREAM.

Copies in colors, 1824 inches, 25 cents, for sale news agents everywhere.

121 Nassa RO'S & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau street.

POTHECARIES,

GROCERS,

DRUGGISTS,

HOTHE KEEPERS,

FRUIT STORES.

PRIVATE FABILIES,

All persons who wish to purchase Schiedam Aromails changes, and other Bottled Liquors at my old prices, had cetter make early application.

12 Beaver street.

A LL ARTICLES FOR SOLDIERS SHOULD BE SENT, at half rates, by Harnden's Express, 74 Broadway. The send daily to all points occupied by our army.

A T 104 FULTON STREET—WEDDING CARDS: THESE celebrated engraved Cards only by WM. EVER DELL'S SONS. Established 1815.

AT GIMBREDE'S, 583 BROADWAY, 54 PHOTOGRAPH Albums (for fifty pictures) retailed at \$3. A RIISTIC MONOGRAMS ENGRAVED ON STEEL

A N IMPORTANT WORK ON PHYSIOLOGY. A NEW edition, revealing the facts obtain by analony and experiments in the French and anglish hospitals, and the human family in generate of their causes, by a single of their causes,

A WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS IS THE BEARING truss in the world, on a new principle, action inwas and upward, light and sure to hold and cure. Abdomins Supporters on the same principle. Pamphlets gratis. No. 18 and street. BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.-THE

place at

THIS EVENING AT 74 O'CLOCK.

THE VALEDICTORY ADDRESS
from the Faculty will be delivered by 1

FROP, GPORGET ELLIOT, M. D.

THE VALEDICTORY ADDRESS
from the Graduating (Use by Graduating Class by
MR. VAN BUREN HUBBARD.
ADDRESSES FROM THE TRUSTRES
BY THE PRESIDENT

Members of the regular profession, students of medicine, and the rublic generally, are respectfully invited to be present. SIMEON DRAPER, President of the Board of Tr

GAAC B. TAYLOR, President of the Faculty.

CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS.—BEWARE OF COUNTEDfett Mexican Mustang Liniment. The genuine is wrapped in fine steel plate engravings, with the words Mexican
duesang Lemman in a circle surrounding a burning volcano, and D. S. Barnes blown in the bottle.

There has been offered for sale, by one John D. Park, an
article in general design quite the same, but executed on comnon stone plate, with the words "A. G. Bragg & Co." in top
of the circle, the word Mexican undenceath—small and ob.
source by the senoke of the volcano—and the proprietor's
name, N. S. Barnes, omitted from the bottle.

To man-functure or sell a counterfeit trade mark is a criminal offence, and the undersigned will strictly enforce his
rights, circlity, ynd criminally. Information in regard to the
whereabouts of the said counterfeit Liteiment will be thankfully received.

202 Broadway, New York.

CRUTCHES AND CANES FOR THE MILLION AT CORNS, BUNIONS, INVENTED NAILS, ENLARGED joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured without pain of inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropolits, 769 Broadway. Befers to physicians and surgeons of the city.

FARO CHECKS.—WELLING'S PATENT COMPRESSED frory, inely colored and engraved, at haif the price of ivory, and warranted to stack up. Manufactured and for sale by WM. M. WELLING, 416 Broome street, sign of the Golden Elephant. HAY'S SPANISH HAIR GLOSS -A CLEAN, WHITE And obegint chemical preparation for promoting the growth, atturiance and beauty of the bair. For dressing the rich, eddy of most and highly beautiful laster, there is not thing equal to it. It is unlike any of the alcohol and est

half, coping rich, siky softness and highly beautiful lustre, there is nothing equal to it. It is unlike any of the alcohol and oil preparations.

Sold at 25 cents a bottle, by all the principal retail druggists. Wholessle Agents, Kitchen, Tyler & Co., idl Chambers street: Dinon, Fraser & Hallott, 149 Chambers street.

Very liberal discount to dealers.

Very liberal discount to dealers.

Orders from reliable houses, addressed to C. P. FAT, Chemist, New York city, will receive attention.

GREELEY ON STANTON. For a very interesting article on SECRETARY STAN. TON by HORACE GREELEY, see this week's LEDGER,

ready to-day (Monday) at 12 o'clock. The LEDGER also has ORIGINAL LETTERS OF THE ARCHDUKE OF AUSTRIA AND OF THE DUKE OF

WELLINGTON. THE CAPITULATION OF PARIS, by Rev. John S. C. Abbott.

\$0., \$0., \$0., \$0., \$0., \$0., \$0., \$0.,

MOUNT VERNON TAXES.

MOUNT VERNON TAXES.

MOUNTIAN UNION PORT, WAKEFIELD,

MOUNTIAN TO THE PROPERTY OF TAXES.

Let owners are notified that all property in arrears for taxes were sold at the tax sale, at White Plains, commencing January 20, 1862. Owners wishing to redeem may do so through the subscriber, on Monday, Maryh 10, at the Pourteenth Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets.

JOHN S. YORKE, General Collector.

N.B.—No charge made for searches. N.B .- No charge made for searches.

OUR NEXT EXPRESS FOR SHIP ISLAND WILL O leave Boston, per steamer Saxon, Wednesday, March 18, All packages intended for the troops at that place should be delivered at our office, 59 Broadway, previous to 47. M. on Tuesday, the Rill. ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY, New York.

S. T., 1860 X.

PLANTATION BITTERS
cures indigestion and dyspessis, gives tone to the stomach and strengthens the system. A most agreeable Tonic and never fails to benefit. Sold everywhere. Depot 202 Broadway, New York.

CNITH & BROTHER'S brewed from the choicest barley malt and hops. But 185 and 160 West Eighteenth street, N. Y.

TRY IT.—RHEUMATISM, COLIC, CROUP, SORE Throat, Fains in Limbs, Back and Chest, are immediately cured by using Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain like it, Warrented, None genuine unless signed S. I. Tobias, Price is and 60 cents, Depot, 55 Cordandit street, New York. Soid by all druggists.

\$7 50 PER TON FOR CUMBERLAND COAL, DE-

on a motion to amend:—

The owners thereof shall receive just compensation therefor from the Confederate government, under such laws and regulations as may hereafter be established by Congress.

EXECUTIVE DRUARIMENT, }
MILLENGEVILLE, Ga., Feb. 25, 1862.

tion, "upon the necessity of greatly increasing our next provision crop, and lessening or dropping our cotton crop." While I do not suppose the country will attach any very great importance to my views upon this ques-tion, it is one of such vital importance that I cannot hesi-tate to comply with your request.

I am of the opinion that we have more to fear from the production of cotton this year than from any other dis-ndrantage under which we labor in our struggle for liberty and independence.

As we can import supplies of provisions, neither from the greeny's country nor from foreign nations, we have to depend upon the productions of our own territory for all the provisions necessary to supply our people at heme, including our slaves, and to sustain our armies in the field.

The crop of the post year was abundant for all these

Vanco towards the heart of the Southern territory.

THE DESPERATE EFFORTS TO RAISE SOLDIERS AT THE SOUTH.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENH REGISTRY VINCIDE AMELITA, PROFISSIOUTH, Feb. 25, 1852.

All male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, resident within the city of Portsmouth, and those resident within the Portsmouth parish, Norfolk county, who are not now in the active volunteer agryics, well fortheith report themselvet for enrollment.

Rosewood and Mahogany Veneers, Wilson's Patent, out very superior. S. B. WILSON, 159 Goerek street. At Jeffers', 573 Broadway, Ladies' Bal-moral,Boots at \$1 and \$2 50; for misses, \$1 50 and \$1 75; for children, \$1 25 and \$1 37. JEFFERS, 573 Broadway.